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⑫① Applicant: **INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA**
RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE
145, rue de l'Université
F-75341 Paris Cédex 07(FR)

⑫② Inventor: **Fabre, Emmanuel**
9 avenue Daniel Lesueur
F-75007 Paris(FR)
Inventor: **Nicaud, Jean-Marc**
1 rue Florian
F-78190 Trappes(FR)
Inventor: **Gaillardin, Claude**
7 allée des Gardes Royales
F-78000 Versailles(FR)

⑫④ Representative: **Warcoin, Jacques et al**
Cabinet Régimbeau 26, avenue Kléber
F-75116 Paris(FR)

⑫④ Transformation vectors for yeast yarrowia.

⑫⑦ The present invention relates to a hybrid DNA sequence comprising a new metabolic gene and preferably the SUC2 gene, under the control of a promoter and signal sequence functional in a Yarrowia strain.

The present invention concerns too the process of obtaining these Yarrowia strains transformed with a hybrid DNA sequence.

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The present invention deals with the transformation of *Yarrowia* with hybrid DNA sequences carrying heterologous genes coding for metabolic activities new to *Yarrowia* (hereinafter "new metabolic genes") and with uses of said new metabolic genes.

Transformation of the industrial yeast *Y. lipolytica* has been set up using the *S. cerevisiae* LYS2 gene (Gaillardin et al. 1985) and the *Y. lipolytica* LEU2 gene (Davidow et al. 1985). Since then, other biosynthetic genes such as BIO, URA3, HIS1 (Davidow et al. 1987), LYS5 (Xuan et al. 1988) have been cloned and isolated. These cloned genes could be used as selective markers into suitable recipients. In all cases studied, transformation resulted from integration of the vector(s) into the chromosome of the host.

While the number of selective markers available is increasing, there is a need for universal markers for transformation. Indeed, dominant selective marker are useful for the transformation of strains where induction of auxotrophic mutations is either difficult or undesirable. It could also be important if isogenic strains are desired or to avoid to recover conversions and reversions. *Y. lipolytica* was unfortunately found to be resistant to most antibiotics commonly used in *S. cerevisiae*, including chloramphenicol or G418 (Cohen et al. 1980 ; Jimenez and Davies 1980). The inventors have reported the development of a visual marker using the lacZ gene of *E. coli* expressed under the LEU2 promoter which produces blue colonies in the presence of Xgal as well as the expression of a gene conferring phleomycin resistance in *Y. lipolytica* - (Gaillardin and Ribet 1987). Direct selection of Phleo^R transformants was possible on 15 mg/l phleomycin. However, using this concentration at least half of the Phleo^R clones obtained resulted from spontaneous Phleo^R mutations in the recipient strains. The frequency of these false transformants was decreased by using an expression phase before plating. The draw back was a 60 fold reduction in the transformation frequency. Moreover, it remains the possibility of inducing mutations, since phleomycin induces double strand breaks in the DNA (Hecht 1986). So, the purpose of the present invention is the development of another type of selection.

Y. lipolytica is a dimorphic yeast which can grow on a limited number of carbon sources, including glucose and glycerol, paraffines such as n-alkanes and alkenes (Klug and Markovetz 1967, 1969 ; Bassel and Mortimer 1973), lipids and proteins (Ogrydziak et al. 1977) but not sucrose. To degrade proteins, depending on growth conditions, *Y. lipolytica* secretes proteases (Ahear et al. 1968, Kamada et al. 1972). For example, in alkaline medium, it secretes an Alkaline Extracellular Protease (AEP) (Tobe et al. 1976; Ogrydziak et al. 1977, Ogrydziak and Schaf 1982). The corresponding gene, XPR2, has been cloned independently by Davidow et al. (1987), Matoba et al. (1988) and in our laboratory.

In this patent, it is described the expression and secretion in *Yarrowia* especially *Y. lipolytica* of new metabolic genes, especially of the *S. cerevisiae* SUC2 gene under the control of a promoter especially the promoter and signal sequences of the XPR2 gene.

The expression of the invertase activity confers a sucrose utilizing (Suc⁺) phenotype. Invertase activity follows the same regulation as AEP activity and is secreted into the periplasm with only about 10 % secreted into the culture medium. the chimeric invertase gene was used as a dominant marker for transformation in a one step procedure.

This is a reason why in the present invention the hybrid DNA sequence comprising the SUC2 gene is preferably under the control of a promoter and signal sequence functional in *Yarrowia* especially in a *Y. lipolytica* strain.

Although different promoters and signal sequences may be used the promoter and sequences preferred are those with which the expression product of SUC2 gene is expressed mainly in the periplasm of *Yarrowia* if necessary under specific culture conditions. For example, the use of promoter and signal sequence of XPR2 is especially appropriated. It is to be noted, however, that use of the pre and prepro sequence of XPR2 results in secretion of gene products into the medium (Franka et al. 1988 -Developments in Industrial Microbiology 29, 43-57). Said hybrid DNA sequence may be used as a dominant marker for several uses.

Said hybrid DNA sequence may be used for integration using homologous recombination. In this case, the hybrid DNA sequence must be flanked by DNA regions homologous to a DNA region present in the genome of the recipient *Yarrowia* strain.

Said hybrid DNA sequence may be used also on a plasmid comprising a ARS region for autonomous replication. Said ARS may be of genomic origin or from a plasmidic origin. In this case, the marker may be used to maintain the plasmid without using an antibiotic pressure in the culture medium.

The XPR2 promoter and signal sequence could be used to target periplasmic secretion in *Y. lipolytica* of the *S. cerevisiae* invertase encoded by the SUC2 gene.

Invertase production in *Y. lipolytica* strains transformed by the chimeric plasmid is sufficient to allow growth on sucrose although *Y. lipolytica* does not grow on sucrose as a sole carbon.

As in *S. cerevisiae*, invertase activity remained mainly in the periplasm and cell wall with only 10 % secreted into the culture medium. Invertase production follows the same regulation as the AEP (Tobe et al.

1976 ; Ogrydziak et al. 1977 ; Ogrydziak and Scharf 1982). Since secretion of very little invertase activity is sufficient to allow growth on sucrose (Robinson et al. 1988), absence of growth of transformants in YNB_{Sa} indicates a very tight regulation of the promoter. AEP activity in YNB medium is not observed. Little expression was observed in YNB_P, and a 200 fold amplification is obtained in YPD_m confirming that the

5 XPR2 promoter is a strong and well regulated promoter.

Therefore the SUC2 gene, as an example of a dominant screenable marker, can be used in Y. lipolytica and this marker presents several advantages :

- At most a 2 fold reduction of the transformation frequency with Leu⁺ vs. Suc⁺ selection, while with the phleomycin resistance selection a 60 fold reduction of the transformation frequency was observed

10 (Gaillardin and Ribet 1987).

- All Suc⁺ strains are transformants since no invertase gene is present in Y. lipolytica and we never observed appearance of spontaneous Suc⁺ clones. We thus could eliminate the problems due to spontaneous resistance which obscured the phleomycin selection, but also those due to conversion events, reversion or leakiness of mutation potentially associated with conventional auxotrophic markers.

15 Said invention using the invertase fusion or other new metabolic gene could be used in any prototrophic or auxotrophic Y. lipolytica strains as a dominant marker for transformation. Such a fusion could also be used as dominant marker for genetic mapping experiments or gene disruption : for example isogenic URA3⁺ura3⁻ strains could be obtained by gene replacement with an ura3 : XPR2-SUC2 disrupting vector at the wild type URA3⁺ locus. And finally production of a new metabolic gene product such as invertase by

20 these strains allows utilization of a new substrate by the industrial yeast Y. lipolytica , especially sucrose and some material containing sucrose such as black strap molasses and beet molasses.

The use of Yarrowia lipolytica for expression of foreign proteins has been disclosed in detail in the previous patents and the new metabolic genes of the present invention may be used in the construction described previously.

25 The following examples will help to understand other advantages and characteristics of the invention.

Fig. 1: A,B. Sequence of the upstream region of the XPR2 gene.

A: Nucleotide sequence and amino acid translation of the 553bp XhoI- BglII fragment of the Y. lipolytica XPR2 gene cloned in phage M13mp18 (M13mp18-X4). Part of the M13mp18 multisite is underlined. The BamHI site which has been recreated in 5' and the 3' SalI site were used for the construction of pINA165.

30 The position of the EcoRV site used in the construction of pINA150 and pINA166 (see Fig. 2) is indicated. Perfect matches with the mutagenic primer used to introduce a HindIII site at the signal sequence cleavage site have been indicated by (*) above the sequence.

B: Nucleotide sequence and amino acid translation of the surrounding region of the putative signal sequence cleavage site (indicated by an arrow in A) and the corresponding mutated sequence. Above is

35 indicated the fusion site with the SUC2 gene.

Fig. 2: construction of the chimeric plasmid (pINA169) for the expression of the S. cerevisiae SUC2 gene in Y. lipolytica. A: (—) pBR322 DNA, (▼▼) Y. lipolytica XPR2 promoter from pINA105, (●●) LEU2 sequence from pINA62 and the SUC2 gene from pRB58. B: schematic map of the phage M13mp18-X4 and its mutagenized derivative M13mp18-X4m presenting the new PstI and HindIII restriction sites.

40 Fig. 3: Restriction map of the plasmid pINA169 carrying the chimeric fusion. Symbols are; (■) pBR322, (▨) XPR2, (▩) LEU2 and (▧) SUC2 sequences.

Fig. 4: Production of invertase activity by Y. lipolytica strain JM58 carrying the SUC2 gene integrated at the XPR2 locus. Strain JM58 was grown at 28 °C in YNB_S (■□), YPD_mG (●○) and YPD_mS (▲/Δ). Growth is indicated as full symbols and activity as empty symbols.

45 Fig. 5: Construction of plasmid pINA 302.

The hybrid DNA sequence composed of the SUC2 gene under the control of the XPR2 promoter and signal sequence was isolated on a NruI-SalI fragment and inserted in the URA3 gene between the EcoR V and XhoI sites.

Fig. 6: Construction of plasmid pINA270 and pINA322.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

55 Strains and plasmids

Y. lipolytica strain JM12 used was derived from a cross between 21501-4 (Xuan et al 1988) and W29 ura3-18 (our laboratory) as being phenotypically Ura3⁻, Lys5⁻, Leu2⁻, Xpr⁺ and highly transformable with

pINA62. *Y. lipolytica* strains were constructed using standard genetic techniques (Gaillardin et al. 1973), genetic markers *ade1* and *leu2-35* derive from D. Ogrydziak's collection (Ogrydziak et al. 1982) and form ATC 20688. The strain JM23 with no active copy of the *XPR2* gene derives from JM 12 and was constructed by gene disruption, using an *XPR2* : Lys 5 vector (our laboratory).

5 The *Y. lipolytica* *XPR2* gene was isolated from partial genomic libraries of *Y. lipolytica* DNA in pBR322 using oligonucleotide probes based on the N-terminal amino acid sequence of mature Alkaline Extracellular Protease

Plasmid pINA152 carries the complete *XPR2* gene on a 4.2Kb *Pst*I fragment, whereas pINA105 contains only the 5' half of the coding sequence including promoter and presequences.

10 *Escherichia coli* strain HB101 was used for plasmid construction and propagation and TG1 for phage preparations.

Media. The following media were used. YNB minimal medium is described in Sherman et al. (1979), YNBG and YNBS refer to this medium with glucose or sucrose (respectively) as carbon sources. YNBGPo. YNBSaPo, YNBSfPo are YNB media buffered at pH6.8 with 50mM phosphate buffer, the carbon source 15 being glucose (G), or autoclaved/filtered saccharose (Sa/Sf). Phosphate buffer (Po) and proteose peptone (1.7g/l, P_P) were added to induce the AEP promoter. Minimal media were supplemented as required with amino acids and bases 50mg/l except for leucine (200mg/l). YPDm correspond to the YPD medium (Gaillardin and Ribet 1987) with the following modifications: yeast extract (1g/l) and proteose peptone (50g/l). YPDmG and YPDmS correspond to YPDm with glucose 10g/l or saccharose 10g/l as carbon source, 20 respectively.

E. coli media were LB and M9 prepared as described in Miller (1972). Recombinant M13 phage were grown on 2X TY medium (1.6% Difco Bactotryptone, 1% yeast extract, 0.5% NaCl).

DNA transformation. *E. coli* were transformed using the CaCl_2 -method described by Maniatis et al. (1982) or the method of Dagert and Ehrlich (1979).

25 High frequency *Y. lipolytica* transformation was done essentially as described by Gaillardin et al. (1985), Xuan et al. (1988). Rapid transformation of *Y. lipolytica* was performed as follows: two loops of fresh growing cells from YMC plates [yeast extract (3g/l), proteose peptone (5g/l), malt extract (3g/l) and sodium citrate (0.2g/l)] were resuspended in 1 ml TE (Tris 10mM, EDTA 1mM pH8) in an 1.8ml eppendorf tube. Cells were spun down and resuspended in 600ul of 0.1M lithium acetate pH6 (LiAC). After one hour 30 incubation at 28°C, the cells were spun down and resuspended in 60ul of the same buffer. To 20ul of competent cells, we added 2.5ul of carrier DNA and 1.5ul of plasmid to be transformed (about 0.1ug). After incubation at 28°C for 15 min., 300ul of PEG solution (PEG 40% in LiAC buffer) was added. After incubation at 28°C for one hour and at 39°C for 10 min. (heat shock), 600ul of lithium buffer were added. Then, 100ul of the cells were plated on selective media.

35 DNA preparation. Plasmid DNA was prepared by the Holmes and Quigley (1981) procedure. DNA fragments were separated by electrophoresis on agarose and purified using a Gene Clean kit (OZYME) according to the manufacturer.

Oligonucleotide mutagenesis. A 553 bp *Xho*II-*Bgl*III fragment of pINA105 spanning the 5' upstream region of *XPR2* (see fig. 1A) was inserted into the replicative form of M13mp18 digested by *Bam*HI, the two 40 orientations were obtained M13mp18-X4 and M13p18-X8. A 26 mere (5'-CAGCATCAGAAGCTTCTGCAGGGGCG-3') oligonucleotide was kindly synthesized by B. Dujon using the solid phase phosphotriester method (Efimov et al. 1983). Oligonucleotide mutagenesis was performed according to Eckstein's method (Taylor et al. 1985) using Amersham's kit. Mutagenized phage samples, grown from plaques selected at random, were applied to a nitrocellulose filter (Millipore) and probed with 45 the 5' end ^{32}P labelled mutagenic oligonucleotide. The filter was then exposed for autoradiography. Positive inserts were checked by DNA sequencing.

Enzymes. Restriction enzymes, T4 DNA ligase, and DNA-polymerase I (Klenow fragment) were purchased from Boehringer Mannheim and polynucleotide kinase from Amersham. The enzymes were used according to manufacturer's specifications.

50 DNA sequencing. DNA sequencing was performed according to the Sanger dideoxy method using M13mp18 and M13mp19 phages (Yanisch-Perron et al. 1985) as described in Sanger et al. (1977). ^{32}P -dCTP was used for labeling.

Invertase essay. Invertase activity was determined according to Werner et al. (1970) using the test combination glucose from Boehringer Mannheim. Culture samples were taken during growth and cells 55 recovered by centrifugation were resuspended in the assay buffer. Activity was determined in the supernatant and on whole cells (no difference was observed between whole cells and broken ones). One unit of enzyme is defined as the amount of enzyme which produces an OD increase of 1 at 610 nm per min. at 45°C.

EXAMPLE 1 :

Construction of pINA169 (see fig. 2)

5 The *S. cerevisiae* SUC2 gene was isolated from the plasmid pRB 58 (Carlson and Botstein, 1982) and the *Y. lipolytica* LEU2 gene was isolated from plasmid pINA62 (Gaillardin and Ribet, 1987). Plasmid pINA 105 was the source of the XPR2 promoter and M13mp18-X4m phage (see Fig. 1) for the 5' part of the XPR2 gene and the signal sequence with an HindIII site for the fusion with the SUC2 gene. This site is
 10 located after the more likely site for signal sequence cleavage site which is after Proline, as determined with the method described by von Heijne (1986). This mutagenized phage was obtained as described in Materials and Methods. This restriction site should generate a XPR2 signal sequence::SUC2 in frame fusion as described in Fig.1,B. This fusion puts the 23 N-terminal amino acids from the XPR2 in front of invertase starting at amino acid eleven (see Fig.1B).

15 The main part of the XPR2 promoter located on a 1,88Kb HindIII-EcoRV fragment isolated from pINA 105 was inserted in pBR322 (pINA150).

The pBR322 HindIII site was eliminated by a ClaI deletion (pINA151). The 565 bp fragment carrying the new restriction site in the signal sequence in M13mp18-X4m (see oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis and Fig.1) was gel purified and inserted in the Sall-BamHI fragment from pINA151 to generate plasmid pINA165.

20 By deletion of the EcoRV fragment in pINA165 we generated plasmid pINA166 which carries the XPR2 promoter and the signal sequence followed by an HindIII restriction site. Plasmid pINA167 resulted from the insertion of the 5,6Kb Sall fragment carrying LEU2 from pINA62 (Gaillardin and Ribet 1987) into pINA166. The orientation of LEU2 was checked by EcoRI digestion. Then the 2Kb HindIII fragment carrying the SUC2 gene deleted of the ATG and part of the signal sequence (the HindIII site is located at position 11 from the
 25 ATG; Taussig and Carlson 1983) was inserted downstream from the XPR2 promoter to generate plasmid pINA169. The desired orientation of the insertion was checked by BamHI-BglII digestion (see Fig. 3).

EXAMPLE 2 :

30

EXPRESSION OF THE INVERTASE FUSION IN *Y.LIPOLYTICA*

Y. lipolytica strain JM23, (see Table 1) which is a strain with a disrupted XPR2 gene was transformed
 35 either with the chimeric plasmid pINA169 or with pINA62 as a control plasmid. In order to increase the transformation frequency, plasmids were linearized by digestion with a restriction enzyme prior to the transformation experiment. Plasmid pINA169 was targeted to the XPR2 locus by cutting the plasmid at the unique NheI site located in the XPR2 promoter region or at the BglII site located in the LEU2 sequence (fig.3). Plasmid pINA62 was linearized by Apal within the LEU2 sequence (Fig.3). With both plasmids, Leu⁺
 40 transformants were obtained at high rate, about 30 000 transformants per μ g of DNA (see also Table 3). However, differences were observed depending on the site of integration. Indeed, using a rapid transformation procedure, by NheI restriction integration occurred at the XPR2 locus at a frequency of 700 transformants/ μ g whereas by BglII restriction integration occurred at the LEU2 locus at a frequency of 1943 transformants/ μ g. This difference could reflect the length of homology shared by the plasmid and the target
 45 locus: there are 0.49 and 0.93Kb of homology with the XPR2 locus versus 2.6 and 2.5Kb with the LEU2 locus. Several hundred transformants obtained with each plasmid were streaked on YNB and tested for Suc⁺ phenotype on YNB_{Sa} and YNB_{SaP₀} plates. No pINA62 transformants were able to grow on saccharose. All pINA169 transformants were Suc⁺ on YNB_{SaP₀}, whereas none were Suc⁺ on YNB_{Sa} after one week incubation. No differences were observed for the Suc⁺ phenotype depending on the site of
 50 integration (XPR2 or LEU2 locus). This result indicates that the SUC2 gene of *S. cerevisiae* confers a Suc⁺ phenotype to *Y. lipolytica*. This phenotype was due to the expression of the SUC2 gene which followed the same regulation as the AEP (see also the following section). Indeed, no expression of AEP was observed in YNB which parallels the absence of growth of transformants on YNB_S. However, after two weeks of incubation of the pINA169 transformants on YNB_S, single colonies arose from the background.

55

EXAMPLE 3

Production and secretion of invertase activity in pINA169 transformants

To define media and conditions where the Suc⁺ phenotype could be selected for directly after transformation, the medium must meet the following conditions : the invertase production must be sufficient to permit growth, the level of extracellular invertase must be limiting to prevent crossfeeding and the Suc⁻ strains must not grow. Ogrydziak and collaborators (Ogrydziak et al. 1977, Ogrydziak and Scharf 1982) reported about the regulation of protease production by carbon, nitrogen, sulfur sources and pH. Invertase production have been measured during growth in several media in the presence of glucose or saccharose as carbon sources. In each medium about 10% of the activity was observed in the culture broth whereas 90% of the activity could be recovered using whole cells. Invertase activities found in the media tested are summarized in Table 2.

The plasmid pINA 169 has been used to transform an E. coli strain which has been referenced as E. coli INA G 20765.

Table 2

Comparison of invertase production by Suc ⁺ transformants depending on growth medium. Invertase activity was measured in stationary phase and is expressed in unit per ml of culture.	
MEDIUM	INVERTASE ACTIVITY
YNBS	no growth
YNBP.G	0.027
YNBP.S	0.02
YNBP.P ₆ G	0.4
YPD	0.17
YPDmG	0.8-1.1
YPDmS	0.8-1.3

No detectable invertase activity was observed in non buffered YNB with glucose or saccharose as a carbon source. Various induction factors were obtained for invertase in pH 6.8 buffered YNB or on YPL media. Fig.4 shows that maximum derepression occurred at the end of the exponential phase and that the kinetics of production is dependent of the medium. As shown in Table 2, medium YNBP presented the desired properties for direct selection. We have therefore used this medium to test for the direct selection of transformants based on their Suc⁺ phenotype.

EXAMPLE 4 :

Selection of transformants with Suc⁺ phenotype.

To test if the Suc⁺ phenotype could be used as a selective marker, we transformed strain JM23 with pINA169 cut by NheI. Since very little invertase activity was observed in the supernatant of cells grown in YNBP, it seemed likely that this level would not be sufficient for efficient cross-feeding of the Suc⁻ recipient strain on saccharose and that it should be possible to screen transformants on selective medium directly. However we thought that small amounts of glucose could be necessary to facilitate recovery of the transformants and production of invertase.

Y. lipolytica strain JM23 was transformed using the rapid procedure (see Material and Methods) and cells were plated on YNB Ura (selection of transformants using the complementation of the auxotrophic

mutation leu2) and on YNBSfP_• or YNBSaP_• supplemented with uracil and leucine (selection of transformants using Suc⁺ phenotype). As shown in Table 3, we obtained 630 transformants per ug of DNA using the LEU2 selection, no transformants on YNBSfP_• and 350 transformants per ug of DNA on YNBSaP_•. The difference between these two media confirmed our hypothesis that small amounts of glucose produced by thermal hydrolysis of saccharose during autoclaving was necessary and sufficient for the recovery of the transformants and the production of invertase. We have tested successfully this selection on several strains. For example, using the high frequency transformation procedure (Gaillardin et al. 1985) we have transformed strains 11104 and obtained 33150 transformants per ug of DNA using the Leu⁺ selection and 24000 transformants using the Suc⁺ selection (see Table 3). Selecting for Leu⁺, transformants gave colonies within two to three days while upon Suc⁺ selection, transformants appeared within 4 to 5 days

Genetic analysis by Southern blotting confirmed in each case that a complete plasmid was inserted at the XPR2 locus.

Table 3: Comparison of the transformation efficiency of Y. lipolytica strains by plasmid pINA169 linearized by NheI when selection was applied either for complementation of the auxotrophic marker leu2-35 or for growth on sucrose plates. The two transformation procedures used are described in materials and methods.

TRANSFORMATION METHOD	STRAINS	MEDIA	SELECTION	TRANSFORMATION
Rapid transformation	JM23	YNBP.ura G	Leu ⁺	630 trf./ug
	JM23	YNBP.uraleu Sa	Suc ⁺	350 trf./ug
	JM23	YNBP.uraleu Sf	Suc ⁺	0 trf./ug
high frequency transformation	11104	YNBP. G	Leu ⁺	33150 trf./ug
	11104	YNBP.leu S	Suc ⁺	24000 trf./ug

EXAMPLE 5 :

Gene disruption of URA3

The URA3 gene of Y. lipolytica has been cloned on a Sau3A fragment of 4,2 kb and sub cloned on a Sall fragment in vector pUC13.

This vector is digested by XhoI and EcoRV and the fragments containing URA3 have been replaced by NruI-Sall fragment of 3,3 kb of pINA169 containing the fused gene XPR2-SUC2. The resulting plasmid pINA302 (see fig. 5) contains the fused gene XPR2-SUC2 insert between 570 bp in 3' of URA3 et 400 kb of 5' of URA3. The disrupting cassette may be excised of pINA302 by Sall and can be used for disrupting URA3.

Strain AHA (mat A, his1) has been transformed by pINA 302 digested by Sall (targeting URA3 and disruption of locus). The transformants have been selected on YNB Po sucrose, histidine, uracil. 10-50 transformants/ug were obtained. These last ones were sub cloned in isolated colonies and tested for uracil requirement. 30 % were ura⁻ and the disruption has been checked by Southern blot.

The plasmid pINA 302 has been used to transform an E. coli strain which has been referenced as E.

coli INA G. 20766.

EXAMPLE 6

Gene replacement using URA3::SUC2 disruption

URA3::SUC2 disruptions display a non reverting, non leaky *ura⁻* phenotype. This was used to
10 manipulate industrial strains which otherwise could not be easily dealt with, unless markers and possibly
secondary unwanted mutations are introduced by standard mutagenesis.

The industrial strains W29 (ATCC 20460) was transformed with pINA302 digested by *Sall* and SUC
ura3⁻ transformants were isolated as before; one was saved and called Po. We wanted to generate a *leu2⁻*
marker for further transformation assays and to destroy the *XPR2* gene which encodes the major alkaline
15 extracellular protease (AEP). We constructed pINA270 (see Fig. 6) which carries a complete *URA3* gene
and a deleted *LEU2* gene. This was obtained by digesting pINA62 (Gaillardin and Ribet, 1987) with *StuI* and
religating the plasmid on itself, followed by insertion of *URA3*. Similarly, we constructed pINA322 (see Fig.
6) which carries *URA3* and a deleted *XPR2* gene. This was obtained by removing from the *XPR2* sequence
the *Apal* fragment encompassing transcription and translation starts as well as part of the preprosequence
20 of AEP. Strain Po (*ura3⁻*) was transformed to *URA⁺* with pINA270 cut by *NotI*. Transformants carrying the
plasmid integrated at *LEU2* were plated (10^6 cells per plate) on YNB containing 15 mg/l uracile, 100 mg/l
leucine and 1.25 g/l fluorooprotic acid (5FOA). 5FOA is converted by the product of the *URA3* gene into 5-
fluoro-UMP which is toxic to the cell. *ura3 5FOA^R* clones appeared at a frequency of 10^{-4} cell plated and
were shown by Southern to result from reexcision of the integrated plasmid (Boeckle et al. 1984). About half
25 of the 5FOA^R clones were simultaneously *leu⁻* and carried the *StuI* deleted *LEU2* gene (Southern blot, not
shown). One strain was saved as Pola. It was then transformed by pINA322 cut by *MluI* and *URA⁺*
transformants were selected. The reexcision of the plasmid was selected as before on YNB + 5FOA +
uracile + leucine, and Aep⁻ derivatives were isolated. They were shown by Southern to carry both *LEU2*
and *XPR2* deletions. One strain was saved as Pold. It was then retransformed with the *Sall* fragment of
30 pINA156 carrying *URA3* and *URA⁺* *Suc⁻* clones were obtained. The resulting strain Polu is isogenic to the
starting strain W29 except for the *LEU2* and *XPR2* deletions and does not carry any foreign sequence.

Pold and a laboratory strain carrying UV induced *leu2* and *xpr2* mutations (Fournier P. et al. 1989) were
transformed with a replicative plasmid carrying the *LEU2* gene and a AEP:porcine alpha interféron gene
fusion (Fournier P. et al. 1989). Antiviral activity was measured using a cytopathy test and IFN protein was
35 quantified using an ELISA test. Results shown on table 4 show that the industrial strain was indeed superior
to the laboratory strain.

Table 4 :

JM23		Pold	
antiviral	elisa	antiviral	elisa
130	135	400	600

The strains E. coli INA G 20765 and E. coli INA G 20766 have been filed on June 5, 1989 under the
designations I 865 and I 866 at the "National Collection of Microorganisms" of the INSTITUT PASTEUR in
Paris (France).

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Claims

1. A hybrid DNA sequence comprising a new metabolic gene under the control of a promoter and signal
 sequence functional in a Yarrowia strain.
- 40 2. A hybrid DNA sequence according to claim 1 wherein the new metabolic gene is the SUC2 gene.
3. A hybrid DNA sequence according to claim 1 wherein the promoter and signal sequence control the
 expression of the new metabolic gene such that the product of said gene is located mainly in the periplasm
 of a Yarrowia strain.
4. A hybrid DNA sequence according to claim 2 wherein the promoter and signal sequence control the
 45 expression of the SUC2 gene such that the product of said gene is located mainly in the periplasm of a
Yarrowia strain.
5. A hybrid DNA sequence according to claims 1 to 4 wherein the promoter is the XPR2 promoter and
 the signal sequence is the XPR2 signal sequence.
6. A hybrid DNA sequence according to claims 1 to 5 wherein the Yarrowia strain is Yarrowia lipolytica.
- 50 7. A hybrid DNA sequence according to claims 1 to 6, flanked by DNA sequences homologous to a
 DNA region present in the genome of the Yarrowia strain.
8. A hybrid DNA sequence according to claims 1 to 7 wherein said sequence is within a plasmid.
9. A hybrid DNA sequence according to claim 8 wherein the plasmid comprises an ARS region effective
 in the Yarrowia strain.
- 55 10. A Yarrowia strain transformed with a hybrid DNA sequence according to claims 1 to 9.
11. Use of a hybrid DNA sequence as described in claims 1 to 9 as a dominant marker for
 transformation of a prototrophic or auxotrophic Yarrowia strain.
12. A process of obtaining a Yarrowia strain capable of utilizing sucrose for growth which comprises

transforming said Yarrowia strain with a hybrid DNA sequence according to claims 1 to 9 wherein the new metabolic gene is the SUC2 gene.

13. A process for obtaining transformants of a Yarrowia strain which comprises transforming cells of said Yarrowia strain with a hybrid DNA sequence according to claims 1 to 9 and cultivating the resulting transformed cells under conditions requiring the functioning of the metabolic gene of said hybrid DNA sequence for growth of said cells.

14. A process according to claim 13 wherein the Yarrowia strain is Y. lipolytica.

15. Plasmid pINA169.

16. Plasmid pINA302.

17. A process for disrupting a gene of a Yarrowia strain which comprises transforming cells of said Yarrowia strain with a hybrid DNA sequence according to claim 7.

18. A process according to claim 16 wherein the hybrid DNA sequence is within a plasmid.

19. A process according to claim 17 or 18 wherein the Yarrowia strain is Y.lipolytica.

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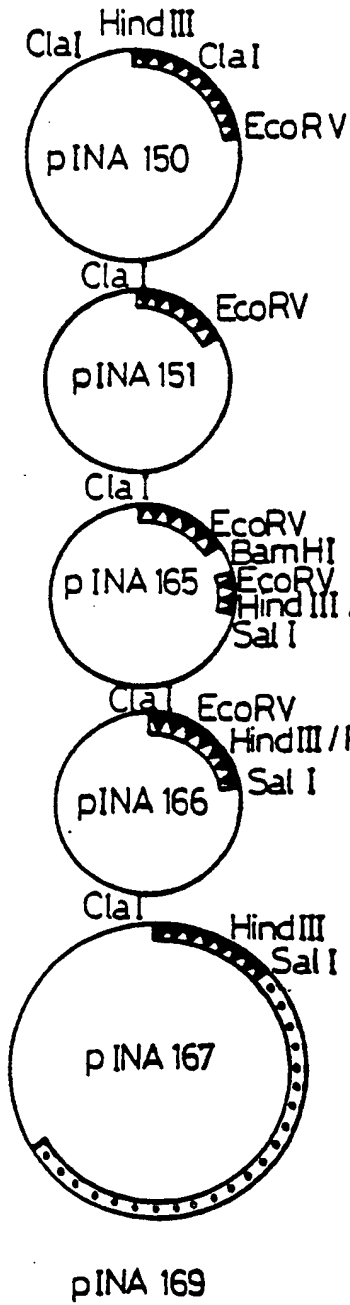
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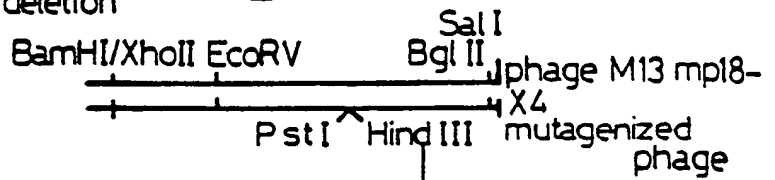
A



Insertion of the HindIII - EcoRV fragment of XPR2 in pBR322

ClaI deletion

B



Insertion of the mutagenised BamHI-SalI fragment of XPR2

EcoRV deletion

Insertion of the LEU2 gene

Insertion of SUC2

▼ XPR2 promotor
.. LEU2 gene

FIG_2

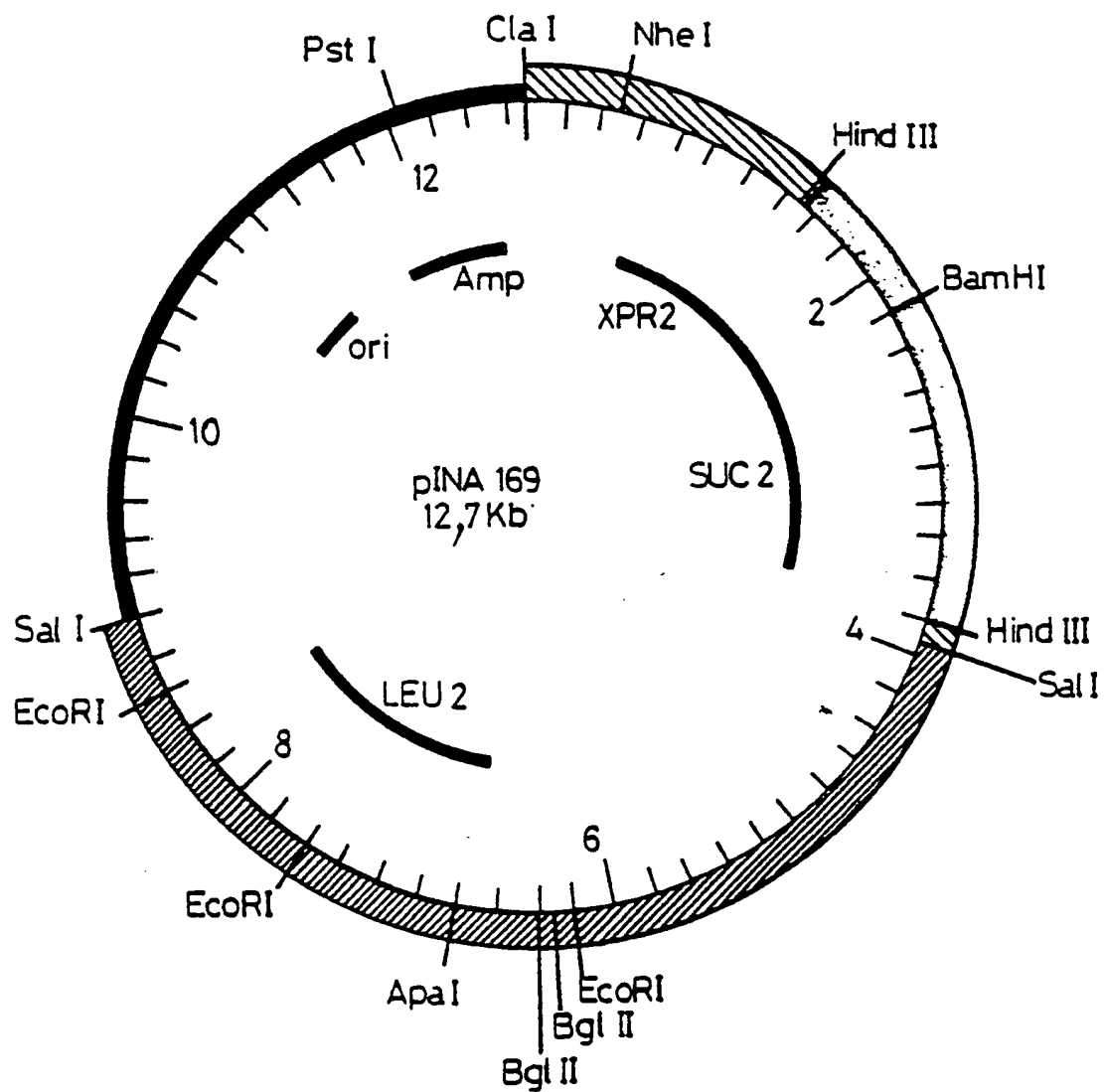


FIG.3

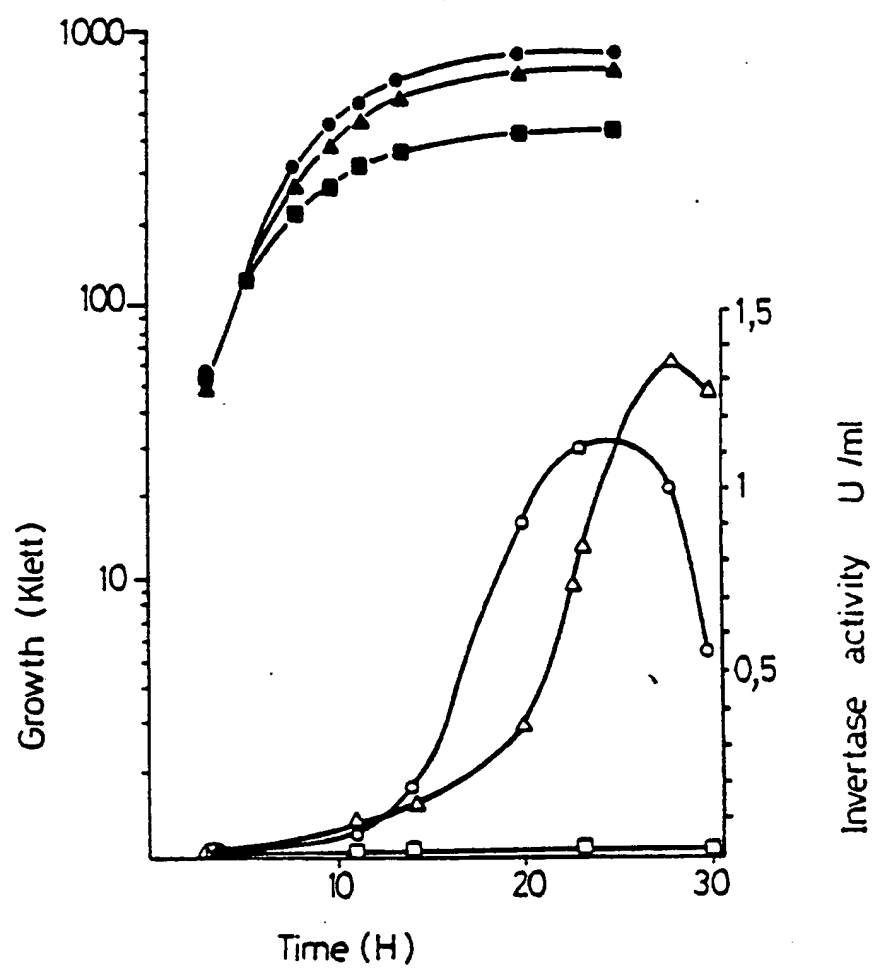


FIG 4

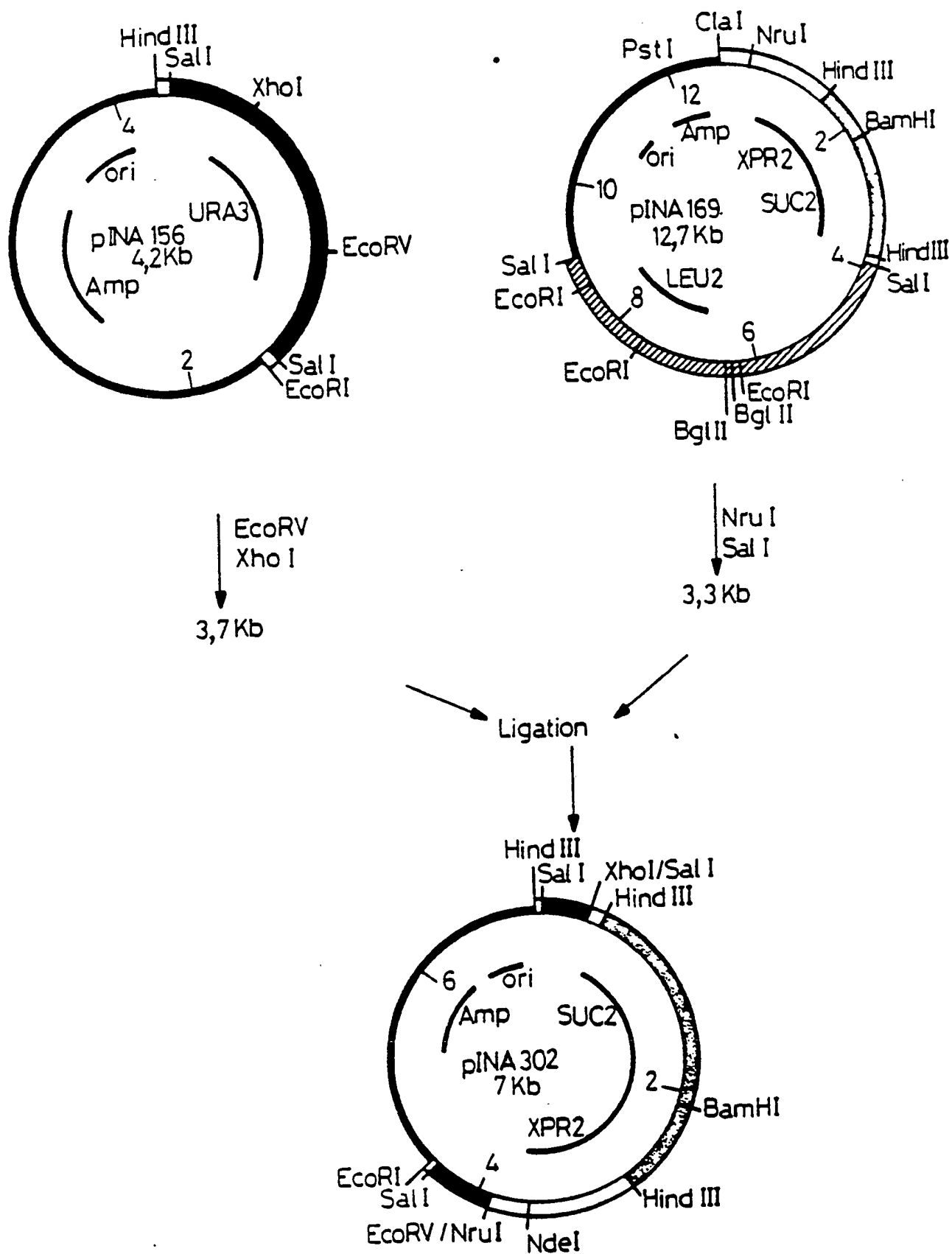
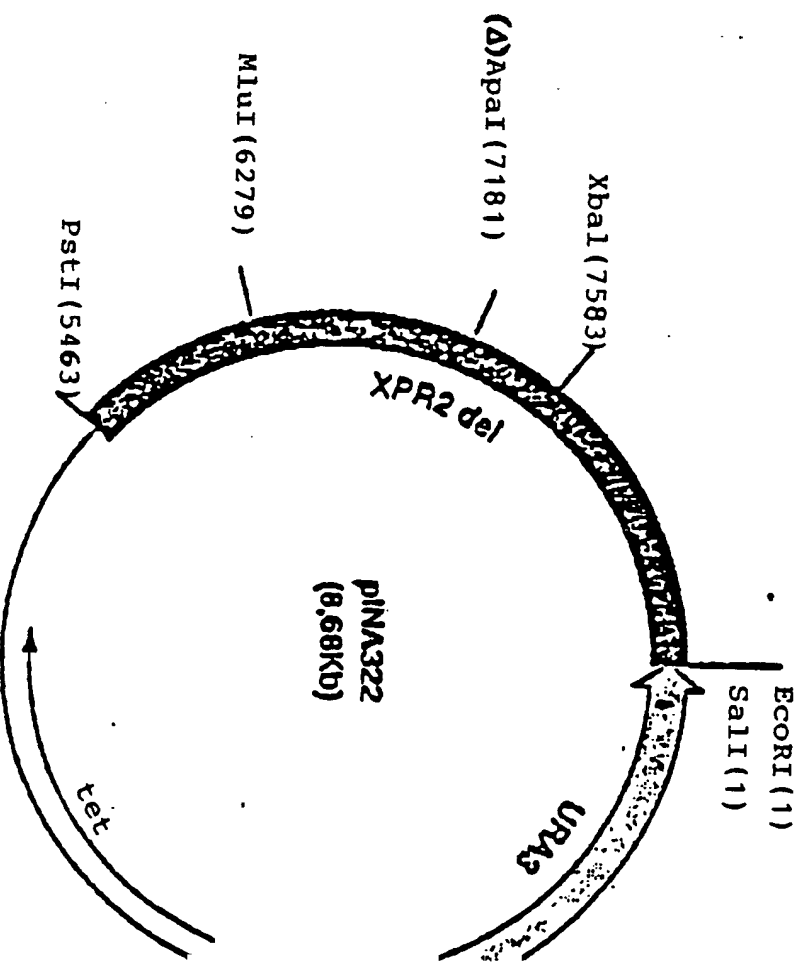
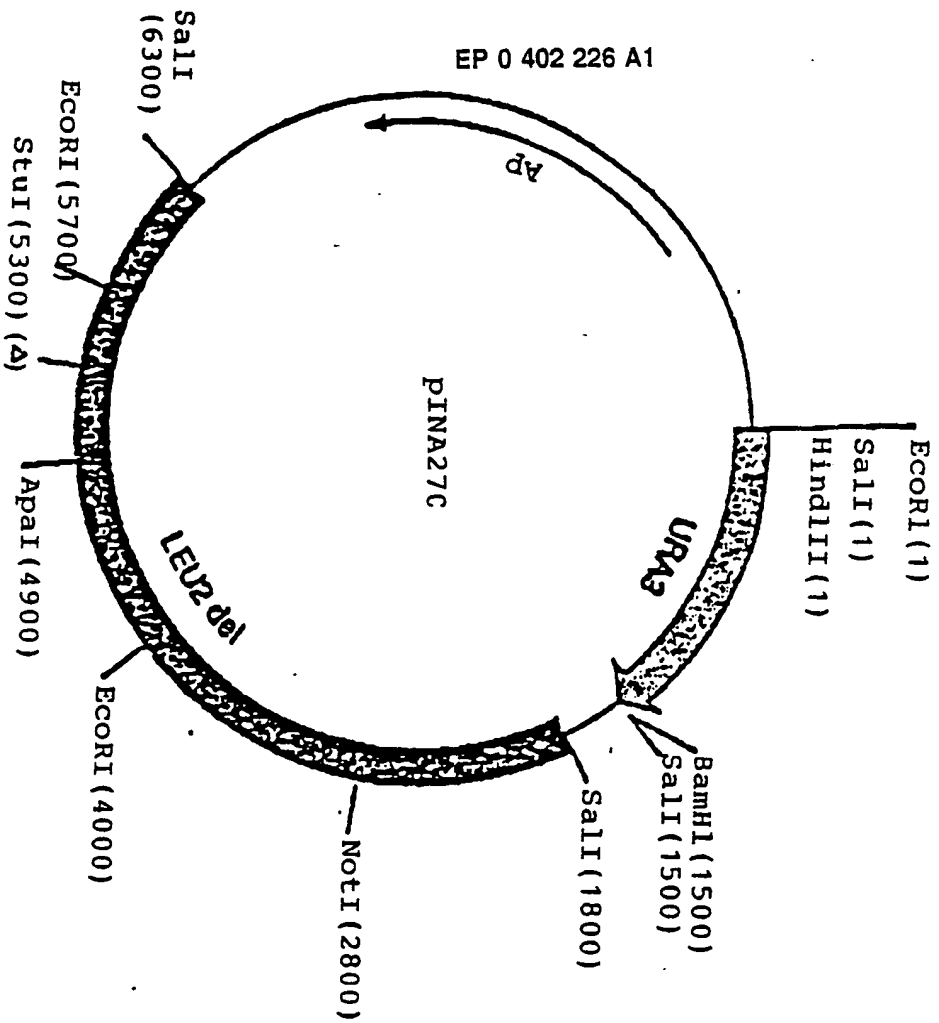


FIG.5



Restriction map of p⁺smids pINA270 and pINA322.



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	JOURNAL OF BASIC MICROBIOLOGY, vol. 28, no. 3, 1988, pages 161-174; C. GAILLARDIN et al.: "Genetic engineering in Yarrowia lipolytica" ---		C 12 N 15/62 C 12 N 15/65 C 12 N 15/81 C 12 N 1/16 //
A	EP-A-0 220 864 (PFIZER INC.) ---		(C 12 N 1/16 C 12 R 1:645)
A	EP-A-0 166 659 (INRA) ---		
A	EP-A-0 261 534 (MILES LABORATORIES) ---		
P,X	CURRENT GENETICS, vol. 16, July 1989, pages 253-260, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, DE; J.-M. NICAUD et al.: "Expression of invertase activity in Yarrowia lipolytica and its use as a selective marker" -----	1-19	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			C 12 N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 20-08-1990	Examiner VAN PUTTEN A.J.
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